CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13 1871.

THE NIOBE OF CITIES.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SMOK ING RUINS OF CHICAGO.

How Assistance Should be Sent-The Newspapers Rising from their Ashes-The Relief Movement Throughout the Country and in Europe-Insurance and Losses. 😁

CHICAGO, October 12. Mayor Mason requests that all persons desirous of aiding the Chicago sufferers send money instead of purchasing supplies. Flour, hams, blankets and bedding are needed, but contributions should come in cash. Drafts should be made payable to the order of David A. Gage, city treasurer, Chicago, and should

be addressed to him. The Republican this morning issued a halfsheet, and the Tribune an entire sheet, filled with advertisements and announcements of merchants' change of localities.

Eighty dead are now in the Morgue. The Relief Movement.

GALVESTON, October 12. Greenwell's Opera House gives a benefit performance on Monday for the sufferers. The Galveston printers give their Monday's earnings to Chicago, and suggest that the craft throughout the Union do the same.

The Chamber of Commerce is raising money

for Chicago. NEW ORLEANS, October 12. The Knights of Pythias hold a convention o-morrow for the benefit of Chicago.

Bidwell's Academy of Music and the Minstrels give benefit performances on Monday. LONDON, October 12. The municipalities and trades associations

throughout England are moving to the relief of Chicago. The amount raised will be large. Large subscriptions will come in from the SALT LAKE, October 12.

Brigham Young gives Chicago \$1000. The Mormons give \$10,000. This city gives \$50,000. Insurance and Losses.

A Chicago telegram, of Wednesday evening,

A careful survey of the insurance shows that there were written on the property destroyed over \$200,000,000; add another \$100,000,000 to this sum and a fair estimate can be reached of the loss. All the leading merchants who have n seen express a determination to resume

The total loss of grain is definitely ascertained to be 1.600,000 thishels. Four vessels were loaded with grain for the East to-day, and the Eastern movement will continue as there are folly five million bushels now in store. Insuritems have been gathered from trust worthy sources. The Royal Insurance Com-pany, of Liverpool, loses \$133,000: Imperial, of Liverpool, \$900,000; North British, Liver-pool, \$2,700,000. Good authority foots up losses pool, \$2,700,000. Good authority foots up losses of Liverpool and London insurance companies at \$4,500,000. All the Chicago companies are bankrupt. All the banks will be able to resume business. A number of bank walls have been opened, and their contents without exception, are uninjured. Every bank in the city claims that in time it will be able to pay every solution of its indebtedness. every dollar of its indebtedness.

NEW YORK, October 12.
The Home Insurance Company after paying two millions, their loss at Chicago, claim that they have two and three-quarter millions of

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHICAGO.

The Most Disastrous Fire Ever Known -The Commercial Importance of the City-How the News was Received in New York-Excitement in Wall

THE COMMERCIAL POSITION OF CHICAGO.

Chicago was a city of about thirty-five years Chicago was a city of about thirty-five years' growth. During that period its increase in population and material prosperity was greater than that of any other city of which we have record. At the time of its destruction it was life second grain centre in the world, Odessa being the first. It was also the greatest railroad centre in the world, being the principal Western objective point for all Eastern railways between Portland and Baltimore, and the Northern objective point of all railways between Richwond and Galveston. The commercial importance of Chicago was primarily due to the fact of its relatively favorable situation near the centre of the country that lies between to the fact of its relatively havorable situation near the centre of the country that lies between the lines of latitude whose soil and climate at the same time favor the development of energy and enterprise, and the production of such articles of vegetable and animal classification as are of most value to mankind.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET. As successive reports of the progress of the fire were received at the Stock Exchange and private offices, it began to be considered how much so vast a destruction of property in the great railroad centre of the continent might affect the general value of railway stocks, since a majority of all our railroads connect with lines that enter Chicago. The result of these reflections was to render the stock market dull and weak for general shares, while ket dull and weak for general shares, while concerning many of the roads whose main de-pendence for business is on Chicago, the stocks fell from 5 to 7 and 7 to 10 per cent. Seven per cent. interest and one-quarter per cent. commission added were bid yesterday alternoon for money "over night;" and the more sectionally members of the Stock Exchange Reflected on the calamity the more they seemseciously members of the Stock Exchange effected on the calamity the more they seemed to be convinced of its far-reaching and disastrous influence. It may be properly mentioned in this connection that the strictly banking capital of Chicago did not exceed \$10,000,000. The partial panic which prevailed yesterday was reached the more easily in consequence of the sensitive condition in which quence of the sensitive condition in which the market has been for some days in sympa-thy with the feverish money market abroad, and the growing scarcity of funds here. The "thear" speculators, too, had been maturing their plans for depressing securities, and a more serious panic than occurred yesterday would not have been an unnatural result. Lively times are looked for in the street toess the market rallies before the hour for deliveries.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE. The FRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The feeling on 'Change yesterday was one of uncertainty. Various conflicting reports were afloat, and it was found impossible to place reliance on anything. In consequence of this but little business was done. The holders of grain in Chicago insisted that most of the stock stored in that city had been destroyed, and asked for high prices for what was supposed to be left, but the buyers refused to respond until some definite information was obtained. Telegraphic communication having obtained. Telegraphic communication having been interrupted, no market reports were re-ceived, and this served to increase the existing uncertainty and confusion. There was but little excitement visible, and what little there was was caused by the eagerness of the merwas was caused by the eagerness of the first chants to obtain the latest information in regard to the progress of the fire. Business was for the time forgotten, or else confined to the actual necessities of buyers. During the day private dispatches were received by members of the Exchange, that as many as fifteen elevators were destroyed, but as the telegrams failed to give their locality or the amount of grain they contained, they were looked upon as exaggerations, sent probably for the purpose of advancing the market. Other dispatches estimated the number of elevators destroyed to be six, and this number was generally regarded as the truth. All these dispatches, however, failed to cause any excitement, or even speculation. The loss of the grain, though it may interrupt many transactions, is not regarded as so serious as the loss of the elevators for if these be destroyed the forwarders will be unable to handle large quantities and forward it as obtain the latest information in re-

quickly as it will be required. This at present is a serious consideration for most of the crops are a serious consideration, in most of deterops are already in, and all persons concerned are auxious that they should reach tidewater before navigation closes. All the reports received thus far from the grain growing districts of Europe have represented the crops as short. Large quantities will therefore be required at this market for export. Tho supply in the city at present is very low, and if communication between here and the West should be interrupted for only a few days, the effect would be a general advance in the breadstuffs market. Holders of grain are fearful that the Chicago companies, in which most of them are insured, nay not be able to pay their enormous losses not in consequence anticipate a local finan

The supply of grain in store and in elavators at Chicago, on the 30th of September, was as follows: 
 Wheat
 bush 1,517,085

 Corn
 1,926,680

 Oa's
 1,544,340

Total......6,297,94 The value of this stock may be roughly esti-cated at about \$6,000,000. What part of it mated at about \$6,000,000. What part of it has been consumed there is at present no means of ascertaining. The only article that was really affected on the market yesterday was broom corn. Almost the entire Western crop was housed in Chicago, preparatory to being forwarded to other markets, and the being forwarded to other markets, and the supposition is that most of it, if not all, has been destroyed. About 4000 bales were lost

by the fire Saturday night a week ago, and a slight advance was the consequence. And now that the news of the great fire has reach-ed this city, the market has advanced as much as three cents per pound. THE PROVISION MARKET.

The information received so far concerning the fire has had no appreciable effect upon the provision market. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the packing houses are far removed from the scene of the disaster, and they stand in but little danger. Fears, however, are entertained of great financial distress, resulting from the destruction of so much property. But very few sales were made yesterday, everything being held in abeyance until reliable information could be obtained. intil reliable information could be obtained.

IN THE DRY GOODS MARKET. The excitement among the dry goods deal-

ers was intense over the meagre news dis-patches received, although the destruction of any of the leading dry goods houses had not been reported up to a late hour. It was known, however, that the fire had reached a point less than a block distant, from Messrs. Field, less than a block distant, from messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.'s building, while the other leading houses are situated but little beyond theirs, toward the lake, and in the event of their building burning no hope was felt for the safety of the other large stores. Chicago affords an outlet for a greater amount of goods than any other city in the interior, and the interior, and ts cusiness men are, therefore, closely con nected with those of this city, all the large Chicago houses having offices and resident buyers here. Aside from the sympathetic interestielt by our merchants, the possible effects upon business here of the almost complete destruction of a city of so much commercial importance, creates as much earlier among them as among the renmuch anxiety among them as among the rep-resentatives of the Chicago houses. The fire and its probable results have been the topics of conversation among all classes of dealers, of conversation among all classes of dealers, especially in the domestic houses, and no event, except of local occurrence, has affected trade to such a degree since the close of our war. The inability of the local insurance companies to meet their liabilities is greatly feared, and as the amount of risks held by them is very large the effect of such a continuingency would, obviously, be disastrous to murchants there. Although no doubts are entertained of the entire soundness of the Chitertained of the entire soundness of the Chl-cago dry goods merchants, the loss of proper-ty will so affect the business of the city that ts trade for months to come will necessarily be light, and even though their present indebtedness be promptly met, the loss of their trade during the remainder of the fall months will be of serious importance to our market. Estimates of the

portance to our market. Estimates of the probable loss are already placed at several hundred millions, and should the dry goods houses with their present full stocks be destroyed an additional loss of many millions will be incurred. The leading jobbing and restreet and the Produce Markets—The Dry Goods Merchants.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

This is doubtless the most extended conflagration the world has ever known, since it surpasses the great fre of London in 1683, that of New York in 1835, and that of Constantinople two years ago.

The COMMERCIAL POSITION OF CHICAGO.

will be incurred. The leading jobbing and retail houses in Chicago engaged in the dry goods trade are Messra, Field. Leiter & Co., J. W. & A. Keith & Co., Hamlin, Hale & Co., D. W. & A. Keith & Co., and Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw. The latter firm removed a week or two since to their present location, and their former store has already been destroyed. No direct information has been received by the representatives of any of these firms as to whether their stores have been burned or not. and it is greatly

any of these firms as to whether their stores have been burned or not, and it is greatly feared that ere its progress be stared that portion of the town occupied by this important branch of trade will also be swept by the ilre. INSURANCE.

The leading spirits in the insurance interest regard the press reports in regard to the fire as greatly exaggerated, and some of them go so tar as to state that the dispatches have been so far as to state that the dispatches have been sent here with a view to affect the stock market. It has been impossible to obtain any estimate of the amount of Chicago property insured in New York companies; but the prevailing opinion is that it is very large—probably many millions. From the confused reports that have arrived it has been difficult to obtain a correct idea of what part of the city has been destroyed or how far the fire has extended. It is believed, however, by the insurance ment that the conflugation has, in a surance men that the configration has, in a great measure, been confined to the western portion of the city, and if such is the case most of the houses consumed have been small wooden structures of but little value. It is known, however, that the fire has crossed the river and penetrated toward Lake Michigan; but how far the inroads have ex-tended has not been ascertained. East of State street is the most valuable business portion of the city. Here are situated the great dry goods firms, and it is stated that if the fire should reach them, the loss of the city would be almost doubled. The Tremont House is in the immediate neighborhood, and it is

known to have been blown up to arrest the progress of the flames. Most of the New York progress of the flames. Most of the New 1 ork companies have risks in this vicinity, and if it should have been consumed some of their losses will be very heavy. The prevailing opinion among the insurance men, however, is that all the New York companies will be able to pay their losses to the last cent, though it may give some of them a great deal of trouble to do so. It may be that some of the companies will be compalled to all upon their stock. to do so. It may be that some of the companies will be compelled to call upon their stockholders for additional subscriptions, but as this will not interfere with their financial standing. It is expected that all of them will remain solvent, though some may wind up their affairs. With the Chicago companies, however, the case is different. Since their organization many of them have possessed but a nominal capital, which was only represented on paper, and on which only a small percentage of that had been paid in. Under these circumstances but few of the companies will be able to meet their itabilities, and it is highly probable that many of them will never be heard of again. New York has always been a heavy creditor of Chicago, and our merchants heavy creditor of Chicago, and our merchants may finally be compelled to bear a heavy por-tion of the loss. Even if the Western companies are able to pay their losses, much confusion must inevitably result, and a long time must pass before the claims could be settled. Their buildings have been burned, and it is probable that in many cases all the books and records have fallen prey to the flames. This will prevent the prompt adjustment of losses, and will lead to great mancial embarrassment. The New York companies are well assured of their ability to pay, and having their books at hand, their losses can readily be settled. At a late hour last evening a rumor was afloat that

three city companies had failed, but no names could be ascertained, although inquiries were made. No foundation for the rumor could be discovered, and it was generally believed to be false. In a word, the New York companies feel perfectly safe under all circumstances, and if the fire should not have extended east of State street, their losses will be paid without any great inconvenience. any great inconvenience. Destruction of the Government Records.

three city companies had falled, but no names

WASHINGTON, October 10. From dispatches received here to-day it is learned that the records of the Customhouse and internal revenue offices at Chicago have been destroyed. Even if it be any longer pos-sible to ascertain the public debtors and the amounts of their indebtedness, collections can amounts of their indeceduacy, concluded a scarcely be enforced against a bankrupt community. In the face of so ruinous a disaster andle large quantities and forward it as

pression to the national sympathy by remit-ting the collection of taxes for a year, at least. The large sums involved in onsettled and disputed revenue cases are lost to the treasury beyond question. Seventeen national banks representing a capital of \$10,000,000, are threat-ened with insolvency through the destruction of the material security for their investments enting a capital of \$10,000,000, are threat and the collateral basis of their large tem-porary loans. The records of the military divi-sion of the Missouri, including those transferred from General Sherman's former headquar ters at St. Louis, have shared the common fate. These were principally of value in con-nection with Indian affairs, and it is not expected that any practical injury will result from their destruction. The papers and voucher pertaining to the Montana Indian war claim are also lost, but the gross amount of thos claims has already been reported to the proper committee of Congress, and it is thought tha the amounts due to claimants can be determin ed with sufficient accuracy. Chicago was one of the largest depots of the quartermaster and commissary departments for supplying the posts in the Northwestern Territories, and those departments have probably lost considerable quantities of army supplies. It appears that the county land records of Cook County have been destroyed, and it will be impossible to escape much future litigation over titles to real estate of Chicago. A large portion of that city was once included in the milliary reservation, which was some thirty years ago laid ou and sold by the war department. The record of those sales is understood to be no longer in possession of that department, and it has not

GREAT FIRES IN MICHIGAN AND INDIANA.

been there for many years, nor can any infor-mation be supplied from the general land

A Large Part of Michigan Burned Out-Villages Destroyed-Great Loss

DETROIT, MICH., October 12. DETROIT, MICH., October 12.

St. Clair and Huron County advices are distressing. All that portion of the State east of Saginaw Bay and north of a point forty miles above Port Huron is swept by fire. A number of persons perished. Five villages are entirely destroyed, and two partially. Others are threatened. There were large stores in these towns filled with winter supplies. A steamer was sent to their relief from Port Huron, and returned with forty persons, several of whom are badly burnt. All the telegraph offices along the shore are burned. R. B. Hubbard, at Huron City, shot all his fine horses and cat tle to prevent their perishing by fire. A light rain yesterday seems to have abated the fires. Professor Chas. Scott, of Hope College, perished, also a minister whose name is not ascer-

The fire at Windsor, opposite here, burned the principal business portion of the town. An ncendiary was arrested. The cutter Fessenen has reached Port Huron, with seventeer refugees from the lake shore. Two were fatal

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 12. The woods and prairies are burning along the New Albany and Chicago roads.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

ROME, October 12. The Italian Government wants the ground occupied by the Convent of St. Andre for an extension of the King's stables. The Jesuits Pope's order, the convent will yield only to torce. have the American College there.

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.

MONTREAL October 12. The Fenian Official General, O'Neill, with a orce not stated, crossed the border at Pemina, seized the Canadian Customhouse and United States troops and captured. It is re ported that a large party had crossed at St.

Joe. United States troops are in pursuit.

THE ELECTIONS.

Texas-Ohio-Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 12.
Returns from forty-six countles show a Republican majority of 18,700.

The latest estimates are: Senate, 18 Democrats, 17 Republicans. In the House, 47 Democrats, 56 Republicans. The Hamilton County delegation stand. Senate Remultion 2. Democrats of the senate remult ocrat 1. In the House, 5 and 5.

GALVESTON, October 12.
The majority of Geddings (Democrat) in the
Third District is 4411, including 1630 majority n Limestone and Freestone Counties, which are under martial law. It is conceded that the other districts elect the Democratic candidates other districts cools by large majorities. Washington, October 12.

Iowa has gone Republican by 45,000 majority, with important losses in the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

The riot was caused by some negro boys, who insulted ladies, and killed a negro who voted the Democratic ticket.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

-Two United States soldlers and an illicit distiller broke out of Spartanburg jall last week One soldier was caught. The others have es caped. The alarm was given by a prisoner who charged with Ku-Kluxism.

—The trial of cases, in which negro property was the consideration, progresses in the Sum-ter court under the decision of the Supreme Court of the State-Judge Orr's adverse course to the contrary notwithstanding.

-"Oakland" is the name, and Arthur Harvin the postmaster, of a new postoffice, established on the route between Manning and Sumter. This office has been much needed, and will give postal accommodations to a considerable community, who have hitherto sadly felt the need of such convenience.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, October 12. Partially clear and pleasant weather is prob-ble for Friday, from Georgia to New England the brisk northwest winds in the latter region subsiding by Friday noon. Threatening wea ther with brisk southerly winds extend over the upper lakes to Lake Erle. Increasing easterly winds, possibly with rain, on the Texas and Louisiana coast.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 1.47 P. M., Local Time.

Place of Observation.	meter	Chermometer	Wind of	Force of Wind	Weather
Augusta	30.18		Calm.		Clear.
Baltimore	37.22		NW	Fresh.	Hazy.
Boston	29.70		NW	Brisk.	Fair.
Buffalo, N. Y	30.14		W	Fresh.	smoky
	30.15		NE	Lig:t.	Clear.
Chicago	30.17		SE	Fresh.	loudy
rincinnati	30.24		SE	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.17		NE	Gent.e.	Clear.
Detroit	30.12	63		Genile.	Smoky.
indianapolis	30.11		SE	dentle.	Fair.
Key West, Fla	29.97	84		Fresh.	Fair. Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.20	73	NE	Gentle.	Hazy.
Lake City, Fla	30.01		SE	Fresh.	clear.
Memphis, Tenn			Calm.	FICSIL.	Cloudy
Mortie	30.11	61		Fresh.	C:ear.
Nashville		5.3	NW	Fresh.	Cloudy
New London, Ct. New Orleans		68	E	Fresh.	Cloudy
			NW	High.	Cloudy
	30.11	5:		Fresh.	Fair.
Fhiladelphia	30.12		NW.	Brisk.	Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa			NW	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me	₫¥.59	52		Fresh.	Clouds
Rochester, N. Y.		5	X.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.18	67	NW	Light.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.99	68		Brisk.	Fair.
Toledo, U		67	•	Light.	Clear.
Washington, DC.	30.11	55		Fresh.	Hazī.
Wilmington, N C			E	dentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.22		NW	rest.	Hazy.
Lynchburg	30.23		W	Gentle.	Hazy.
Leavenworth			8	High.	loudy
Cape Mav	30.12	53		H gh.	Cloudy
Mt. Washington.	.9.81	27	ZW	Fresh.	Condy

Note.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by ship-masters at any time during the day. "REBELS. DISPERSE!"

PRESIDENT GRANT'S PROCLAMATION TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX.

All "Unlawful Combinations and Conspiracies" in Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, Warned to Disperse Within Five Days, and to Deliver Up their Arms, Ammunition and Paraphernalia.

WASHINGTON, October 12, President Grant to-day publishes the follow-

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Unlawful combinations and conspiracies have long existed, and do still exist, in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain parties and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress, approved September 20, 18"1, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and, whereas, in certain parts of said State, to wit: In the Counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of said State and the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution. and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and, whereas, the constituted authorities of said State are unable to protect the people aforesald in such rights within said counties; and, whereas, the combinations and conspiracles aforesaid, within the countles aforesald, are organized and armed, and are so numerous and powerful as to be able to defy the constituted authorities of the said State and of the United States within the said State, and by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace and safety have be-

come impracticable in said counties; Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby command all persons comprising the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesald to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within fire days of the date hereof, and to deliver, either to the marsha! of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means or instruments used, kept, possessed or controlled by them, for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized.

U. S. GRANT. (Signed) PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

Admission of the Arkansas Diocese-Discussion on the Ritual.

SIXTH DAY.

In the Episcopal Triennial Convention at Baltimore, on Tuesday, a message was received from the House of Bishops concurring in the resolution to admit the Diocese of Arkansas into full canonical union with the General Convention. The names of the deputies from Arkansas were then placed on the roll.

A further message was received from the House of Bishops concurring in the proposed amendment to the constitution, inserting the in place of the word "and" between the words "clerical" and "lay Formation of New Dioceses.

which was referred to the committee on canons, providing for the formal ratification of article 5 of the constitution, relative to the for-mation of new dioceses, proposed at the last general convention. Thanks to the Lord Bishop of Litch-

Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Long Island, offered a concurrent resolution to appoint a joint committee to tender the thanks of the convention to the Lord Bishop of Litchfield for the words of wisdom and counsel received from him during his visit, and particularly his sermon last night, and to wish him and his clergy a safe return home. Adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Haskins, five thoughd copies of the sermon were ordered to be sand copies of the sermon were ordered to be

Rev. Dr. Perry, the secretary, announced that the offertory last night for the people of Chicago amounted to \$2050 in round numbers; that he had telegraphed to the mayor of Chi-cago to draw on him for that amount, to be applied to the relief of all, without distinction

of race or faith. The Order of the Day-The Ritual. Mr. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, called up the order of the day, the question on concurring in the message of the House of Bishops or a joint committee on the uniformity of the

Mr. Welsh considered that there was not the Mr. Weish considered that there was not the necessity for action on this subject there had been three years ago. Of all the things he was least atraid of was the possibility of any considerable growth of ultra ritualism. He mourned the wrong-doing of those engaged in this ritualistic movement, but his experience and the transport of the property of his information was that nothing they had done had in the least retarded the growth of the church.

Rev. Mr. Gasman, of Nebraska, raised the point of order that ritualism was not before the house. The chair overruled the point of order, on

the ground that the question of appointing the committee necessarily brought into the discussion the question of ritualism. Rev. Mr. Gasman appealed from the decision

of the chair.

The appeal being put, the decision of the chair was overruled by a vote of 138 to 91.

Mr. Weish then said that, as he was not to discuss the question of ritualism, he would ting at a comparatively safe distance; let him with pleasure take his seat. Rev. Dr. Nelson, of Maryland, then submit-

1868 the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates did request of the House of Bishops the setting forth of such additional rubrics in the Book of the Campaign of 1872 by these low, vulgar in the campaign of 1872 by the second of 1872 of Common Prayer as in their judgment may be deemed necessary; and whereas the House of Bishops has not compiled with the abovementioned request; therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Clerical and

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies do hereby, in reply to message No. 5 of the House of Bishops, most respectfully and affectionately renew the request that our right reverend fathers, assembled as the House of Bishops, prepare and propose for the consideration of the House of Clerical and Lay consideration of the house of certain and Lay Deputies some well digested scheme of such additional rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer, or such further canonical legislation as in their judgment may seem necessary.

Rev. Dr. Nelson briefly urged the removal of

the question from this arena, and to transfer the question from this arena, and to transfer it to the House of Bishops, a much smaller body. He wished to refer to our reverend fathers in God whether this Prayer-Book, so endeared to all, and which had endured for so endeared to all, and which had endured it so long, was to be altered. He thought that with them the question should rest. He hoped that the unaulmous vote of the house would be given to his resolution.

Rev. Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut, offered

as a substitute that the house concur in the message of the House of Bishops, that the committee on the part of this house shall consist of five presbyters and five laymen, to be nominated to this house by a committee of three presbyters and three laymen to be elect-

much length, but was uninteresting, the de-cision of the house excluding allusion to 'Ritualism,' taking from the whole debate of the day much of the interest that would other-

wise have attached to it.

Rev. Dr. Hanchel, of Virginia, advocated an amendment offered by him that the commit-tee on the part of the House of Deputies should consist of the committee on canons The question was taken on the motion of Dr. Hanchel, when Mr. Judd, of Illinois, on behalf of the lay delegation of that diocese, called for the vote by orders. The motion was rejected, the clergy of sixteen dioceses and the laity of seventeen voting in the affirma-tive, the clergy of twenty three dioceses and the laity of eighteen voting in the negative, the clergy of one and the laity of five ceses being divided. Adjourned.

"Regenerate" in Infant Baptism. BALTIMORE, October 12.

The declaration of the bishops in council October 11, 1871: We the subscribers, bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, being asked, in order to the quieting of the conscience of sundry members I the said church, do declare our conviction as to the meaning of the word "regenerate" in the offices of the ministration of baptism of in the offices of the ministration of objects of infants, and do declare that in our opinion the word "regenerate" is not there used as to determine that a moral change in the subject of baptism is wrought in the sacrament. This declaration is sigued by all the bishops.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION!

L'eutenant-Governor Ransier Replies to the Washington Chronicle.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 9, 1871. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. SIR-A friend of mine now in Washington has sent me copies of the Washington Chronicle, of the 5th and 6th instants, containing severe criticisms, editorial and otherwise, on the action of the Republican State Central Committee of this State, at its recent meeting at Columbia, and anything but complimentary

notices of its chairman.

Now, so far as I am concerned as an individual, I care not what the Chronicle might say derogatory of me-my conduct as an officer of the party is a fit subject of discusslon; but when the Chronicle seeks, at least so far as a portion of its editorial staff is 'ncerned, to make capital in certain directions, and to carry out its purposes by abusing and villifying me because I happen not to agree with it on certain questions as to men and measures, and to assure the administration at Washington that we are a pack of ignoramuses and scoundrels, and that no significance or importance whatsoever is to be attached to the voice or action of the State committee, though they may plead ever so much in the interest of the life of the party as well as that of the indvidual members of it, and in the interest of outrages liberty and law, then it becomes my duty to speak.

The Chronicle says "such a man as Lieutenant Governor Ransier is totally unfit to be chairman of a ward committee, much less of the State committee," &c.; and speaking of the committee and the party in general, it says, "and so of dozens of others having no brains, no education, and less than no character;" and volunteers the following advice: that "the committee attend to its business, and as a first step in that direction, let it muzzle its chairman."

Now, we are told that the editorial staff of he Chronicle consists of that staunch and perecuted loyalist, ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina: Mr. J. M. Morris, (Mr. Morris being chief editor,) and Mr. Myron Fox. If this be so, how could these latter gentlemen allow such complimentary allusions to myself to creep into the editorial columns of their paper, the Chronicle, when just after my nomination as a candidate for Lieutenant Gover-nor of this State, when conducting the Dally Republican, which did yoeman service for us as a party referring to week they said the nostage or express. as a party, referring to myself, they said

editorially: Hon. A. J. Ransier was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation unanimous and with great and prolonged applause. is acknowledged even by opponents to be a just, honorable and capable man. Whatever no man or newspaper has set put one on him. The Reformers boast of their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor as a gentleman of the first order. By his side we place our cand date, and challenge comparison in any and every attribute of manhood. With one heart and one voice the Republican

party enters on this campaign, to which there must be no end but victory!

If I was "just, honorable and capable" then am I any the less so now?

I was chairman of the State committee, too, then, having served two years previous to the time the above was written, and no one knew this better than the two gentlemen referred to. Has this ignorance and want of character overtaken me since then? If so, I demand the proof; or am I to be muzzled because I dare utter my opinions and differ from the Chronicle, No! The Washington Chronicle whatever its influence or ability, cannot "muzzle" me, the State committee, nor the Republican party of this State, because it makes certain demands of the administration in the interest of its very existence. The object of these editorial notices in question, written just at this particular time, is well understood, even by the most ignorant here, if not in Washington. Cannot the Chronicle elfect its object, viz.: to break down whatever of confidence the administration may have in the party here or its leaders, and thereby checkmate them in whatever they may attempt, without the advice and consent of the Chronicle, without resorting to low and vulgar abuse. The writer of these effusions, however, is wrigo on. One thing is most certain, the Chronicle cannot aid the party here in closing up its ted the following:

Whereas, At the General Convention of ranks and securing the electoral votes of the and unwarrantable attacks upon individual members of it, and by venting its spleen and dragging into every question of South Carclina politics old feuds and individual issues which should have been settled long since; nor can it, or anybody else, "muzzle" the chairman of the committee referred to, except by brute force. He will not down at the bidding of the Chronicle or any one else. He demands fair play, and both as a man and an officer of the party, invite examination, investigation or criticism of his acts and doings, provided it is confined within decent and legitimate limits. He knows his rights, and knowing. dare defend them whenever attacked, though the attacking party be the Washington Chronicle.

He will never suffer himself to be kicked with impunity and then turn around and lick the boot that inflicted the blow. In conclusion, permit me to assure the

writer of the criticisms in question and others nearer home, knowing their fears and the secret of their studied onslaught on me just now, whatever their pretensions, that I am not a candidate for any political office, nor is The question was then taken on the amendment of Dr. Beardsley, which he had modified so as to merely concur in the request of the in a position to obtain one, if to do so means

House of Bishops for the appointment of a joint committee. Adopted.

The discussion as to the mode of appointing the committee of conference continued at that I shall crouch and cringe at the knee of those who forcibly remind me of the snake that was taken in a bouse and warmed. &c., &c., or that I shall be manzzled because I dare utter my opinions. I shail continue to utter them in the interest of the party of which I am a member, and of the place to which I belong, as long as God gives me the power to raise my voice or wield a pen, with a total disregard as to whether or not I please the

> cularly. "Mozzle its chairman!" Try it ! Very respectfully, Adv't.] A. J. RANSIER.

Washington Chronicle or any one else parti-

Special Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT .- By an Order of the Hon. GEO. BRYAN, United States District Judge, the heart of all petitions and motions in Bankruptoy, or the general business of the District Court is post poned until the first Monday of November next. вер30 DANL. HORLBECK, Clerk.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. -THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world-perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 16 Bond street, New York. ian23-mwflyr

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, \$6. utenburg, and the Art of Printing. By Emily

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nealth of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalents Arabica Food, of which he consumes a platefu at every meal. It has produced a surprisingly peneficial effect on his health, and his Holines cannot praise this excellent food too highly."-From the Gazette Du Midi, July 25. FROM THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CASTLE-

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Down, IRELAND, December 9, 1854.—The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart feels induced, in the inerest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of Indirestion, Bile, Great Nervousness. Irritability, and Hysteria of many years' standing. This Food deerves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing. For sale in one and two pound packages by

DR. H. BAER, SOLE AGENT, MEETING STREET. Directions with every package. aug 21 Inneral Notices.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of the late Captain THEODORE THOMPSON are invited to attend his Funeral Services, at the Mariners' Church, at half past 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. oct18-\*

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTances of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Francis are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their Son, WILLIAM, at their residence, East Bay, near the Market, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wille, and of Mr. and Mrs. J. Flacher, also of Mr. and Mrs. D. Wehrs, are respectfully lovited to attend the Funeral Services of the only CHILD of the former, at their residence, corner of Henrietta and Elizabeth streets, Tens Morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP AMPION, from New York, are notified that he is This Day discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sucset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk. JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER JONAS SMITH, from New York, are hereby notised that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Union Wharf. All goods not called for before sunset will be stored at their risk and expense. WILLIAM ROACH & CO.,

CONSIGNEES PER REGULAR MERCHANTS' LINE Schooner MYROVER are

cargo at Adger's North Wharf. All goods on wharf after sunset will be stored at their rick and expense. Claims positively not admitted after goods leave wharf. WILLIAM ROACH & CO., oct13-1 HABIT, IF NOT NECESSITY, make a Hair Dressing indispensable to many.

The new "VIGOP," which Dr. AYER's laboratory

issues, is one of the most delightful we have ever

used. It restores not only the color, but gloss

hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging

and luxuriance to faded and gray hair. oct13-fmw-Daw STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF CHARLESTO V-Trial Justice's Sum nons.—By JOHN C. MINOTT, Esq., Trial Tastice in and for said County of the said State-To any awful Constable: Complaint having been made unto me by T. D. CLANOY and R. W. LOCKWOOD, Copartners in trade, under the name and style of r. D. CLANCY & CO., that one LOUIS MCLAIN is indebted to them in the sum of eighty-two 59-100 dollars, upon an account for goods furnished for Yacht "Meta," a copy of which is herewith filed,

and refuses payment-These are, therefore, to require you to summon the said Defendant to appear before me, in my office, No. 14 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. was sanswer to the said complaint; or adgment will be given against him by default. Given under my hand and seal, at Charleston, he tenth day of October, one thousand eight hun-

ired and seventy-one. JOHN C. MINOTT,

To the Defendant, LOUIS McLAIN: Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, we filed in this office on the 10th day of October, 1871.

JOHN C. MINOTT, Trial Justice.

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THE CHARLESTON CHARITA-BLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND .- OFFICAL RAFFLEE NUMBERS.

CLASS No. 174-MORNING. -2-61-65-40-45 -42-52-10-8-16-30 As witness our hand at Columbia this 12th day of FENN PECK. October, 1871.

JAMES GILLILAND, Sworn Commissioners. DISINFECTANTS.-THOSE IN want of DISINFECTANTS will find a full assort-

LA CANDEUR LODGE, No. 36, A F. M.—Any member of this Lodge who may be taken sick, or who may require nursing or medical attendance, is requested to give notice of the same, without delay, to Senior Warden D. MUL-

ment at the Drug Store of Dr. H. BAER, in Meet-

LER, No. 325 King street. CHARLESTON BIBLE SOCIETY. The Treasurer of the Charleston Bible Society will eceive Subscriptions or Donations at his office, No. 68 East Bay, corner of Atlantic Wharf. The payment of Two Dollars will constitue a person a nember for one year. Bibles are kept on band for distribution. The Society has one Colporteur in the field, and solicits aid to introduce another. Persons interested in the work or seeking further

J. N. ROBSON, Treasurer C. B. S. CHARLESTON COLLEGE, JULY 1871 .- At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following resolution was adopted:

information will please call on the Treasurer.

the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, who shall be authorized to consult with the Faculty of the College and take proper steps to present the names of such gentlemen who shall be deemed qualified to fill the Professorship of Classical Literature, recently vacated by Rev. Mr. Miles, and report at the anniversary meeting of the trustees in October next. viz: on the Monday preceding the third Wednesday.

wednesday.

Mr. ALONZO WHITE.

Mr. W.A. PRINGLE,

Mr. WM. RAVENEL.

N. B.—Persons desirous of filing the above named Professorship will please confer with the augul4-mf

THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO-LINA-COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- WARNER K. HESTON, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. COOK and HARRY P. CROWELL, Defendants. Summons for Relief. Complaint not served.

To the defendants, JAMES M. COOK and HARRY P. CROWELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is flied in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, for the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriper at their office, in Georgetown, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint,

July 18th, 1871. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendants, JAMES M. COOK and HARRY P. CROWELL: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Georgetown, in the County of Georgetown, and State of South Carolina on the eighteenth day of July WILSON & DOZIER. 1871.

WILSON & DOZIER,

Plaintiff's Attorney , Georgetow n, E. C.

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